US ERA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

Clean Air Act 101 MODULE 7 Title VII Enforcement

Marcia L. Spink
Associate Director for Policy & Science
Air Protection Division EPA Region 3

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The Office of Air Quality Planning & Standards

Enforcement Under the CAA

Refer to Module 1 of Clean Air 101

 The CAA's provisions for enforcement are found in Title I.

Look especially to Sections 113 and 114.

- Enhances Enforceability: Makes the CAA more easily enforceable and consistent with other environmental statutes, like the Clean Water Act and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.
- A broad array of new enforcement authorities, from "traffic tickets" to criminal felonies, are provided to better match the penalty to the severity of the violation.

- Violations: Criminal violations upgraded from misdemeanors to felonies, consistent with other environmental statutes.
- New Criminal Sanctions: Added for knowing endangerment and negligent endangerment in connection with air toxics.

Penalties:

- EPA may issue administrative penalty orders up to \$200,000 and field citations for minor violations up to \$5,000, rather than taking every violation to court.
- EPA may issue administrative subpoenas.
- Sources may challenge assessments in administrative hearings and in District Court.

- Scope: Duration and scope of emergency orders were expanded. Authority to issue administrative compliance orders to sources was expanded to authorize schedules of up to 1 year.
- Restrictions: Definitions of the terms "operator" and "person", which immunized many potential violators from enforcement, were restricted.

Citizen suits:

- Provisions were revised to allow courts to assess penalties as well as enjoin violations.
- The money will go to a special U.S. Treasury fund.
- Money may be designated for air compliance activities, or mitigation projects.

- Citizen Suits (continued):
 - District Courts are given jurisdiction over suits against EPA for unreasonable delay.
 - Effective Federal oversight of citizen suits is provided through additional notification requirements.

Punishment:

- The ability to prove and adequately punish ongoing and recurring violations is strengthened because the burden of proof is on the defendant for the purpose of determining penalty liability once the government shows that a violation has occurred.
- Once a violation has been proven, any credible evidence is admissible to show that the violation continued.

Contractors:

 Listing authority (by which violators are barred from receiving government contracts, grants and loans) was revised so that all criminal convictions result in disbarment.

End of Clean Air Act 101 Module 7 Enforcement